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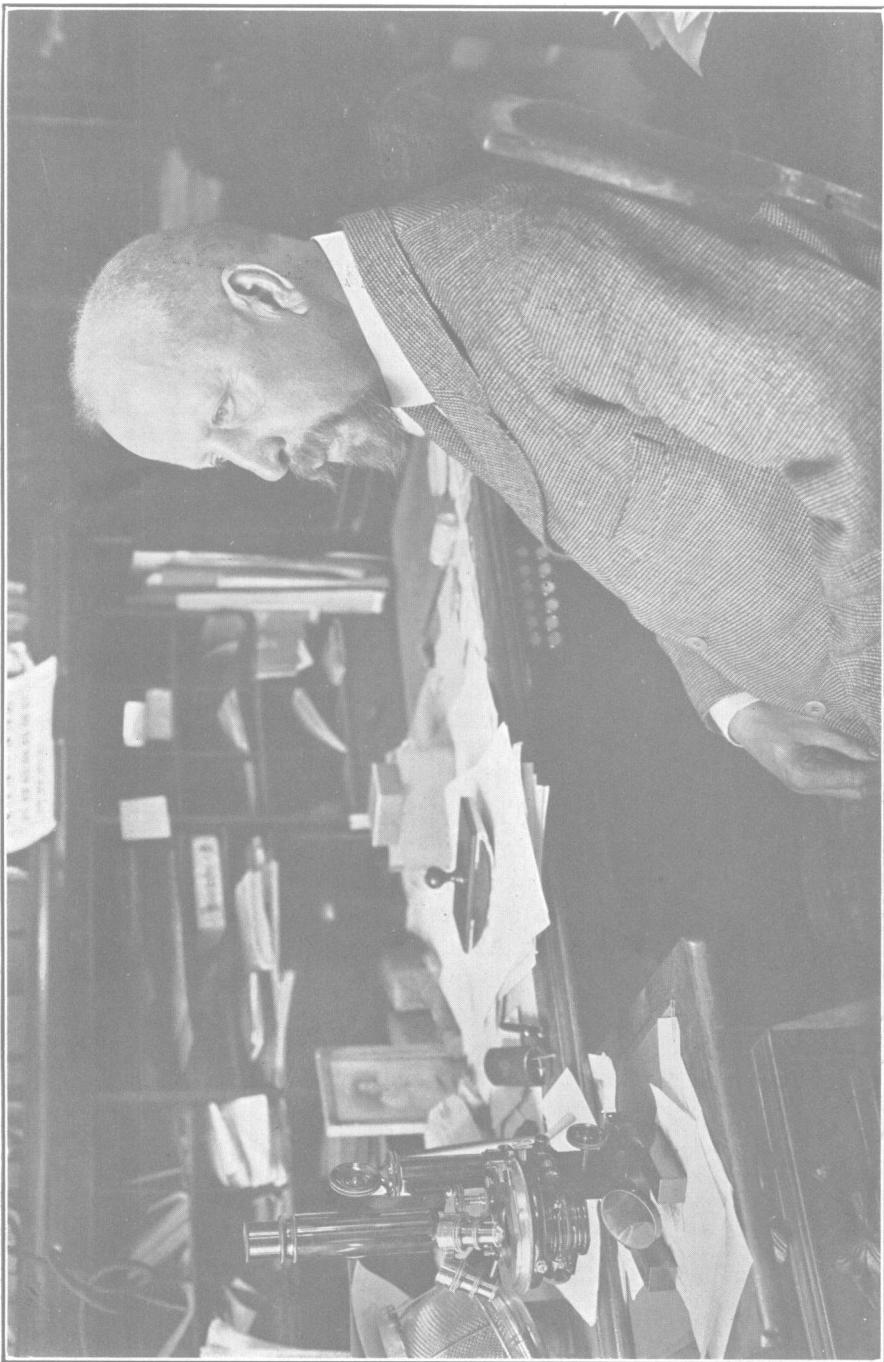
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Dr. L. O. HOWARD,
President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE

*THE ST. LOUIS MEETING OF
THE AMERICAN ASSOCIA-
TION FOR THE ADVANCE-
MENT OF SCIENCE*

THE seventy-second meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the affiliated national scientific societies, held in St. Louis from December 29 to January 3, was attended by about 1,200 scientific men. In view of the fact that several important affiliated societies were meeting elsewhere, this attendance must be regarded as satisfactory and it is certain that the scientific sessions and the various addresses, lectures, conferences and other features of the program were of great interest and importance. Thus the large lecture room used by the physicists was crowded and the dinner of the botanists was attended by about 200.

The formal opening took place in the auditorium of the Soldan High School on Monday evening, December 29, Chancellor Hall, of Washington University, delivering the address of welcome. President Simon Flexner, director of the laboratories of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, responded fittingly, after which he introduced the retiring president, Professor John M. Coulter, who delivered the address on "The Evolution of Botanical Research," which was printed in the issue of *Science* for January 2. At the conclusion of this address the revised constitution was read and unanimously adopted.

Among the measures adopted by the council were the following:

That the American Meteorological Society and the Southern Educational Society, be admitted as affiliated societies.

The council further declared itself as looking with favor on the affiliation of any national society which is interested primarily in scientific research.

That there be authorized the organization of members of the association in New Mexico, all or part of Texas and such other territory as may seem advisable into a Southwestern Division of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

That arrangements for closer affiliation be authorized between the association and the academies of science of the Central States.

That the general adoption of the metric system by national and state governments be approved.

That the association will look with favor on any plan approved by the men of science in the country for the encouragement of research in engineering under the auspices of the government.

That the president be authorized to appoint a committee on international auxiliary languages to cooperate with a corresponding committee of the International Research Council.

That the American Association for the Advancement of Science will be pleased to cooperate with the National Physical Education Service in promoting physical education.

That sectional officers avoid placing on their programs papers relating to acute political questions on which public opinion is divided.

That approval be given to measures under consideration with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace to enable the British, French and Italian equivalents of the American Association for the Advancement of Science to send delegates to the meeting to be held a year hence in Chicago.

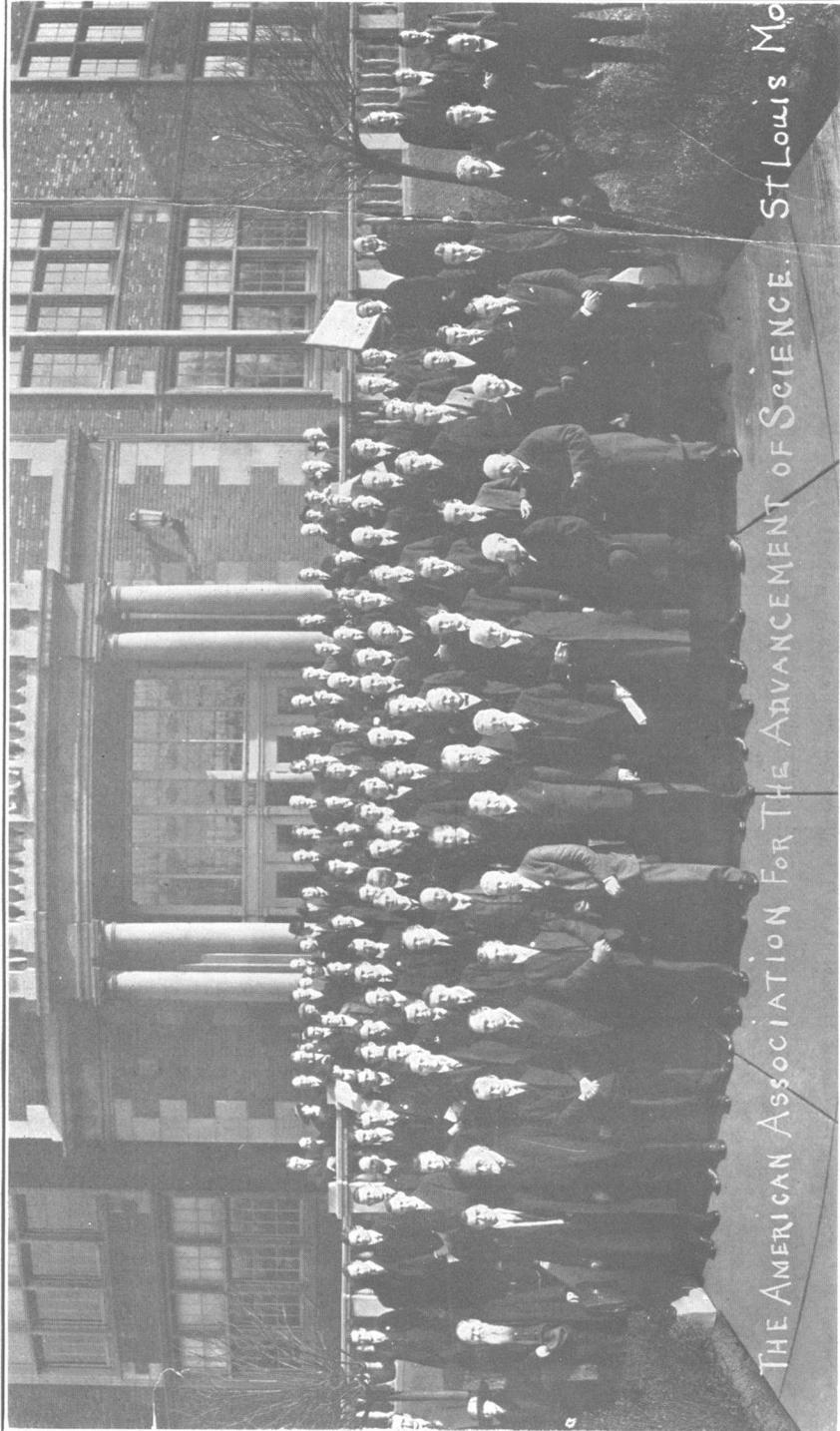
That the sum of \$4,500 be made available to the committee as grants for the ensuing year.

In accordance with the provision of the new constitution which calls for an executive committee of eight elected members to replace the old committee on policy the following were elected: J. McK. Cattell, H. L. Fairchild, Simon Flexner, W. J. Humphreys, D. T. MacDougal, A. A. Noyes, Herbert Osborn, H. B. Ward.

St Louis Mo

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

SOME MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE,
At the Entrance of the Soldan High School, Headquarters of the Association at St. Louis.



Dr. L. O. Howard, chief of the Bureau of Entomology and distinguished for his contributions to economic entomology, who has served the association as its permanent secretary for twenty-two years, was elected president of the association by unanimous vote. Dr. Howard had previously stated that in view of the great enlargement in the work of the Bureau of Entomology and the increasing responsibilities of the office of the permanent secretary of the association, he felt unable to continue to hold the two offices. The election of a permanent secretary was consequently referred to the executive committee with power and it is now announced that Dr. Burton E. Livingston, professor of plant physiology in the Johns Hopkins University, has been elected to the office. Dr. E. L. Nichols, who retired this year from the active work of the chair of physics at Cornell University, for some years chairman of the committee on policy of the association, was elected general secretary.

The meeting of the association next year will be held in Chicago and this will be one of larger convocation week meetings held at four-year intervals in Washington, New York and Chicago, in which all the affiliated societies are expected to cooperate. It will probably be the largest and most important meeting of scientific men hitherto held in this country or elsewhere.

THE DUES OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION AND THE SALARIES OF SCIENTIFIC MEN

THE revised constitution of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, as presented at the Baltimore meeting, was adopted at St. Louis with only one substantial change—an increase of

the annual dues to five dollars. This change had been recommended, after careful consideration, by the committee on policy and the council and was adopted by unanimous vote at the opening general session of the association. The increase in the dues only meets the general situation. All the expenses of the association have increased in some such proportion, except the salaries of the officers, and it would be unfair to them and a bad example to other institutions, to retain nominal salaries paid in depreciated dollars. This has been done in the case of teachers in many institutions of learning and for scientific men in the service of the government, while commensurate with the increased cost of living have been the increases in wages for many of the working classes, and of the earnings of most professional and business men.

Institutions of learning and the scientific bureaus of the government have suffered alarming losses from their staffs. At the present time many men of science are hesitating between loyalty to their institutions and research work, on the one hand, and duty to the their families and the attraction of new opportunities, on the other. In one government bureau three men are now holding open offers of twenty to thirty thousand dollars a year to see whether the Congress will increase their salaries to six or eight thousand.

If men are driven away from positions where they are using their ability and their training for the general good, and if those who remain are compelled to use time that should be devoted to research or teaching to earning money from outside sources, the future of science and with it the welfare of the nation will be jeopardized. A generation might pass before there would be recovery from the resulting demoralization. It would be indeed humiliating to conquer Germany in war